

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. VI.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1885.

No. 13.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 23, 1885.

Evarts has been nominated for senator by the New York republican caucus.

The McCarthy license act has been declared ultra vires by the supreme court.

The State hospital for the insane at Kankakee, Illinois, has been burned with eighteen of the patients.

Earthquake shocks continue in Spain. King Alfonso is visiting the afflicted districts, distributing relief funds.

Edmund Yates, of the London World, is serving a sentence of four months imprisonment for libel, which ranks as a first-class misdemeanor.

The Holyhead packet steamer, capt. Moorson, has been sunk by the U. S. ship Santa Clara. Three men, one woman and one child are the only survivors.

A. Campbell, who was arrested at Chicago lately, charged with robbing the mails on the C. P. R., between Winnipeg and Emerson, claims relationship with A. Campbell, minister of justice.

Heavy snow storms have occurred in Europe. The town of Klagenfurt, South Austria, has been damaged by an avalanche. Twenty people were killed and more are missing.

The Sultan of Turkey proposes to interfere in the Egyptian question, and has ordered 6,000 Turkish troops to Suakin. Special meetings were held at the war office in London, on Sunday, lasting several hours. The British government will not permit Turkish interference. The Turkish minister of justice has been sent as a special envoy to London, and on being introduced to Lord Granville by the Turkish ambassador, held a long conference with him. There is a great deal of bustle in the war department. Orders sent to Chatham, Portsmouth and Woolwich create considerable excitement. General Stewart's forces have reached the Gakdul wells. The Egyptian troops are mutinous and troublesome.

BATTLEFORD, Jan. 23, 1885.

Weather milder.

A blue ribbon club has been organized here lately.

A number of gentlemen are leaving for eastern Canada on a pleasure trip, returning in the spring.

Freight is still coming in from Swift Current, but the severe weather has told heavily on men and horses.

Parties are prospecting for coal up the Battle river. It is rumored that valuable discoveries have been made.

A farmers' meeting was held here last night, but could not be called a brilliant success few farmers attending. It was resolved to form an agricultural association.

Court is now in session. Judge Roleau presiding. There are thirteen civil cases on the list, some for large amounts. Tom Favel was sentenced to six months imprisonment for receiving treaty money at several points.

CALGARY, Jan. 23, 1885.

Col. MacLeod is here holding court. Dickey, government inspector of railways, is here.

The masonic ball is over and was a great success.

A blizzard is raging, holding the trains here so that they cannot go out.

W. Bannerman, postmaster, loses his position. He is now in Winnipeg.

Creditors have seized Boynton's theatre hall. The proprietor is in England.

Chaffey and Drummond are here looking after the coal mine at the Cochrane ranche.

PRINCE ALBERT, Jan. 23.

The election of school trustees took place yesterday. Mile race on rink last night.

The Calgary Herald has a special correspondent at the New Orleans exposition who writes a most interesting and readable letter. His name is Mr. Reilly, but not the Mr. Reilly famed in song as the man who owned the hotel. He gives the distance from Calgary to New Orleans, via Chicago, as 3,000 miles, and the trip occupies about seven days. The soil of the southern States, he thinks, is poorly cultivated. The black population are fat, strong and quite good looking, while the whites are thin and sallow featured with keen, deep set eyes. One third of the population of New Orleans is French and Creole, one fourth African and the remainder Americans, Irish and Germans. Sunday forenoon is the great market day. Religious observances occupy the afternoon and evening. Sewers are unknown; the filth is carried in open drains which are flushed from the river. The wells are cisterns and above ground, and bodies are also buried above ground, as water is struck a very short distance below the surface.

LOCAL.

COAL miners are doing a rushing trade.

BUSINESS has been quite brisk in town this week.

GRAIN has been coming in quite briskly for gristing and for sale this week.

A NUMBER of people report frozen potatoes as a consequence of the last cold snap.

AGRICULTURAL society meeting in the school house on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

J. IRVINE arrived on Thursday with a train of sleighs loaded for A. Macdonald & Co.

J. HARNOLD arrived from a trading trip to Lac la Biche on Tuesday last. He met F. M. Juneau just as he was leaving the lake.

W. S. ROBERTSON has been appointed under sheriff for this division of the district court, in the place of A. B. J. Simons, resigned.

JOHN BURNS arrived from Calgary on Monday with a four horse team of Ad. McPherson's, loaded for Norris & Carey, Sinclair & Co. and others.

R. McRAE and J. Hayes arrived from Haney's mine on Thursday, where they had been inspecting it. They are well satisfied with the prospect.

NATIVE flour \$4.50 to \$5, imported \$6 to \$7. Good wheat \$1.25 to \$1.50, second class wheat 75c to \$1. Barley 50c to 75c. Oats 50c to 75c. Potatoes 50c to 75c.

A. CELLIOU, trading for Sinclair & Co. at Jasper House, arrived this week with 79 martin, 26 lynx, 250 lbs. beaver, 4 grizzly, 10 moose, 14 fisher and 4 cross fox skins.

SEVERAL liquor cases are being tried at Ft. Saskatchewan to day and an adjourned trial will take place at the Edmonton hotel, on Friday next, at ten a.m., before Capt. Griesbach.

THE voting on the erection of a Roman Catholic public school district at Ft. Saskatchewan took place on Wednesday last. Not a single vote was cast against the school district.

C. STEWART and Geo. West arrived from Red Deer with loads for the H. B. Co. on Wednesday. Fred Tetu, formerly a member of the police force at Ft. Saskatchewan, accompanied them.

MCKINLEY BROS started for the woods on Thursday with two teams to take out sawlogs for the H. B. Co. They will take up two more teams on Monday. The timber is about thirty miles up the river.

SOME of the freighters are taking the freight from Calgary, bringing it to Red Deer and dumping it there, intending to bring it on to Edmonton at their leisure. This looks like sharp practice to secure freight.

BEFORE Capt. Griesbach, at Edmonton, on Friday, 23rd inst., X. St. Jean, charged with having sold spirituous liquor contrary to statute—first offence—was fined \$100 and costs. The arrest was made in Edmonton by constable Coutts.

BEFORE Captain Griesbach, at Ft. Saskatchewan, on Thursday 22nd inst., L. Kelly, charged with having liquor illegally in his possession—second offence—was fined \$400 and costs. The arrest was made at Edmonton by sgt. Parker and constable Curran.

A MEETING was held in the public school house on Thursday evening for the purpose of organizing a literary and debating society. Rev. Mr. Howard was appointed chairman, and R. Secord secretary. Rev. Mr. Baird, at whose instance the meeting was called, explained its objects, and on motion made by Mr. Baird, seconded by Jas A. Petrie, the names of those who proposed to become members were enrolled to the number of 22. A constitution of nine articles was moved by Mr. Baird and adopted, also the rules of order. Mr. McCauley was elected president, Dr. Munro vice-president, R. Secord secretary, J. A. McDougall treasurer. Messrs. G. A. Blake, Dr. Wilson and Douglas Petrie were elected a managing committee. It was decided that meetings should be held on every alternate Thursday evening at 7:30. The constitution provided that the membership fee should be \$1 per annum for gentlemen, ladies free. A programme was selected for the meeting to take place on Thursday evening, February 5th, in the school house. The subject of debate to be, "Should the government continue to supply food to the Indians." Mr. McCauley to lead the affirmative and Rev. Mr. Baird the negative, each to choose two supporters. G. A. Blake and R. Secord to give readings and J. Connor to be requested to sing. The meeting then adjourned.

W. LATIMER and K. Powell arrived on Saturday last with the boiler and heavy machinery for the mining scow of the Saskatchewan Gold Mining and Dredging Co., at Clover Bar. They made the trip in from Blind river in six days with three yoke of oxen on the boiler and a block and tackle to help over steep places.

BEFORE W. Cust, J. P., at St. Albert, on Wednesday, 21st inst., Ambrose Grey, charged with being drunk, was fined \$1 and costs. The lightness of the fine was due to the previous good character of the prisoner, and to the fact that he acknowledged to the magistrate from whom he had procured his liquor. The arrest was made at St. Albert by sgt. Parker and constable Curran.

ONE great advantage possessed by Edmonton over any other town in the North-West is that while some of these, as Calgary, Ft. MacLeod and Medicine Hat are near coal, Edmonton and the surrounding country for an unknown distance is underlaid with excellent coal. The cost of delivering coal in Edmonton from the pit mouth is no more than the cost of delivery from the coal yard in other places. All freight is saved.

THE annual school meeting of the Farmer's school district, St. Albert road, was held on Monday evening last, at the residence of D. E. Noyes, H. Blanc, chairman. Moved by D. E. Noyes, seconded by Geo. Gagnon, and carried, that the school of the district be an English school. P. Marichall was elected first trustee, G. Gagnon 2nd trustee, and D. E. Noyes 3rd trustee for the ensuing year. The former teacher, G. H. Winan's, having completed his term, is to be succeeded by Miss Voloy.

PETER PRUDEN and a trader named Ducharme arrived from Lac la Biche on Friday. They report lynx and bear plentiful and rats scarce. Flour is scarce and they have come in to secure a supply. They formerly brought in their flour from Prince Albert, but the crop failure there this year has caused them to turn to Edmonton. Hamlin is expected in to-day on a similar errand. There have been more deaths this winter than usual. Snow not deep. They left W. Anderson, Indian agent, at Lac la Biche.

M. MCCAULEY arrived from Calgary on Sunday evening. He reports hard, deep snow, cold weather and high wind at Calgary. The travelling from Red Deer out was very bad and no better on the return trip. He and Mr. Milton only arrived in Calgary in time to catch the Saturday train when it stopped for water at the tank at the Elbow river. Mr. McCauley left Calgary on Tuesday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and darkness came on before reaching the house at McPherson's coulee. He lost the road and had a good show to stay out all night, but finally struck the coulee about a mile above the house and followed it down to shelter. One of Ad. McPherson's men was out during the whole of the same night and had to walk up and down the road all night to keep himself from freezing. The cold was extreme.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASONIC.—Saskatchewan Lodge No. 17 G. R. M., A. F. & A. M.—A regular meeting of the above lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall, Edmonton, on Monday, Jan. 26th, at 7.30 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W.M. W. STIFF, Secretary

NOTICE.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

Are requested as follows during the ensuing week for the discussion of North West council business of last session:

ST. ALBERT—Tuesday evening, 27th inst., at 7 o'clock, in St. Jean's building near the bridge.

BELMONT—Wednesday evening, 28th inst., at 7 o'clock, in the school house.

STURGEON RIVER—Saturday evening, 31st inst., at 7 o'clock, in the church.

FRANK OLIVER.

INSURANCE

C. F. STRANG, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens Fire Cos., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—

Having been personally asked by a large number of the electors of this district, and requested also by a requisition signed by a great many of the leading electors of St. Albert, Ft. Saskatchewan and Edmonton, to stand as a candidate for the membership of the North West council, I have after due consideration decided to do so.

My views upon the public questions of the day are tolerably well known to most of you. As a property holder of some extent, and having all my interests in this district, I may I think lay claim to having an interest in the development and well governing of the North West, and shall if elected use all my power to obtain such legislation as will assist to develop our resources in every shape and form.

Believing that the best interests of the North West cannot be served (at the present time) by factious opposition and senseless agitation against whatever government may be in power, I shall always oppose any such course, but at the same time will always stand up for the rights of the settlers and endeavor to secure the privileges which this country is entitled to.

During the past few years the population and resources of the territories have increased so rapidly that the form of government and mode of administering the public affairs which was quite adequate and satisfactory when the country was thinly settled and had no important interests at stake is at the present time not only inadequate but unsatisfactory and unjust. We are taxed both directly and indirectly by the federal government, and pay more taxes per head than the people of the provinces, while we have no voice or say as to the levying of these taxes, no representation at the source where these taxes are imposed—in fact we have no form of responsible government for the territories. Believing this condition of affairs to be unjust, it will be my aim to direct all the power the council possesses to bring the question before the federal government with the view of being accorded representation in the house of commons.

As at present constituted the council possesses very limited legislative power, which should be enlarged and extended so as to give it the same powers and functions as a province, and more particularly to give it the control of all monies in its treasury, and to conduct all local affairs upon the system of responsible government.

Believing that it is upon the agricultural and mining industries that we must to a great extent depend for the present and future prosperity of the North West, it will always be my first aim to secure and assist such legislation as will benefit and help the farmers, encourage immigration, protect and develop the mining interest.

I consider the half-breeds of the country are entitled to the same treatment as their brethren received in Manitoba, and therefore I will support as far as possible any effort made to secure that which they have a right to look for.

If elected I shall serve the people of this district to the best of my ability, without fear or favor, and without respect to party, class or locality.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Yours obediently,

H. C. WILSON.

HOTELS.

GERALDHOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. depot—first-class accommodation—head-quarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald, formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the traveling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Notices of births, deaths and marriages inserted free, on request. **FRANK OLIVER**, Proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JAN. 24, 1885.

The Toronto Mail, speaking of the comparative advantages of Dakota and Manitoba, says: "The Minneapolis elevator and railroad monopoly systematically undergrades the wheat and then makes it pay all it will bear in the matter of freight rates." But last winter when the same thing was done in Manitoba the Mail not only could (would) not see it, but denied the fact and did its little best to hinder any alteration in the condition of affairs, calling those who were then struggling for relief traitors and annexationists.

Norquay has billed the federal government for \$10,000 to reimburse the Manitoba government for money expended in the boundary dispute. If Manitoba entered into the dispute on her own account, she should surely pay her own bills, and if she lent herself merely as the catpaw of the Ottawa authorities she deserves the usual fate of catpaws—to be well singed. It is hardly just that Ontario should pay through the federal government a share of Manitoba's expenditure in a dispute declared by the highest authority of the empire to be without justification.

REPRESENTATIVES of the different North-West colonization companies have been holding a conference lately in Ottawa, to decide on a uniform line of action in colonization matters, and regarding the relations of the companies with the government. As their action has been uniform so far in that none of them have attempted to colonize their tracts, while the government has not bothered them so much as to send the inspector on his rounds the necessity of the meeting is not apparent. Perhaps it was a meeting of congratulation on their being allowed to hold immense sections of country without either paying for it or colonizing it. If these companies are not satisfied with matters as they stand they are hard to suit.

ONTARIO millers are after Sir Leonard Tilley to have the duty on wheat decreased, or that on flour increased. The affable and able finance minister in this matter seems to be between the devil and the deep sea. The maritime provinces will not stand an increase in the duty on flour and to lower the duty on wheat would blow the phantom of agricultural protection out of sight. In the meantime the millers want relief from—the farmers' union agitation, no; the Globe, no; the adverse climate, no; but from Sir Leonard Tilley and his N. P. A farmer once warned a serpent in his bosom and when it became able to move it stung him. Sir Leonard warned the N. P. into life; it is preparing to sting him.

SOMEONE has written for the Winnipeg Sun a doleful ditty entitled, "It is a long journey to Egypt only to die," having reference to the deaths of several members of the Canadian Nile contingent. From the tone of certain Canadian newspapers on this subject a foreigner would be led to imagine that voyageurs in Canada never died, which it is probably needless to remark would be a mistake. As a matter of fact the Nile contingent got double the pay, better treatment, less work and run but little more risk of life or limb than had they stayed at home and pursued their usual avocation. As the men went of their own free will, and so far as heard from are perfectly satisfied to see their job through, it looks as though there was considerable milk and water sympathy wasted on their behalf.

ONTARIO has made Bible reading and prayer compulsory in the public and high schools of the province except where the guardians of pupils express a wish to the contrary. Bible reading and prayer are doubtless necessary to the development of religion in the soul, but to the naked eye they do not appear necessary to the acquirement of a knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic which has generally been supposed to be the reason for calling public schools into existence. To compel irreligious—not to say profane or unbelieving—teachers—and all teachers are not perfect—to conduct these exercises as mere matters of routine, is to rob them of that devotional character which is the essence of their good. While familiarity with devotional exercises on the part of the young is desirable, such familiarity as this is apt to breed contempt.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.

The department of public works is to be congratulated upon its highly sensible decision to build a new telegraph line on a new route, and on new principles between Duck lake, Carlton and Edmonton. When the present line, which follows the old surveyed line of the C. P. R., was built it was expected that it would be followed at no distant date by the railroad, or at least by settlement in anticipation of railroad construction. At that time the country through which it was to run was almost utterly unknown, the surveyors only locating the route a little in advance of construction. Consequently the work was of a very temporary description, and the line has never been satisfactory or of that advantage to the country that the money expended upon it would warrant the public in expecting. It followed a route not chosen for telegraph, but for railroad construction, consequently it was carried across lakes and through timber in hundreds of cases when for telegraph purposes there was only disadvantage in so carrying it. For some reason, or for no reason, the line was never cleared out more than the width of a wagon track through timber, and was continually being tapped or broken by tree branches, and owing to a subsequent increase in the depth of water in the lakes and ponds the wire was frequently in the water where was only dry ground when it was put up. The poles were of poplar and, of course, could not last more than three or four years at most, while the wire was of small size and of very inferior quality, scarcely fit for clothes lines. To improve the matter, in the country through which it ran from Battleford to Hay lakes there was not a house, and for the greater part of the distance it was far from an ordinarily travelled trail. This made the work of keeping it up more difficult than it would otherwise have been, and the difficulty was not lessened by an increase in the number of repairs. For several years under Fuller's contract the line from a point fifteen miles west of Battleford to Hay lakes, was kept up by two men living at Hay lakes, and it is only lately that a repairer has been kept steadily at Eleanor, half way between Battleford and Edmonton. Under the circumstances the wonder is, not that the line did not do more work, but that it worked at all.

During Mr. F. N. Gisborne's tour a year and a half ago, he saw the unsatisfactory state in which the line was, and the necessity of incurring a large expenditure upon it if it was to be made of practical service. One great use of the line, besides facilitating the transaction of business in the country, was to keep up communication between the various mounted police posts and Indian agencies. With the present line it was altogether likely that at the critical moment it would be down, and, by its failure after dependence being placed on it, do more harm than good. To make it a reliable line it was necessary to rebuild it entirely of better material. This being the case the question arose, would it not be better to build a new short line from Calgary and abandon the line from Battleford to Edmonton. The objection to this plan was that it divided the government system into two parts having no connection, and thereby increased the expense of management, and besides did not serve all the purposes for which it was required. It was finally decided to run the line along the North Saskatchewan from Battleford to Edmonton for the purposes of keeping up communication with the police posts at Pitt and Saskatchewan and the Indian depots at Pitt, Saddle lake, Victoria and Edmonton. Besides serving the purposes mentioned, in which it will be doing a good work, the line will be of material advantage to the navigation of the river, and thus far will be of greater advantage both to the public and the government than a line merely to Calgary would be. The difference in amount of advantage to be gained through the proposed route will more than counterbalance the difference in the cost over that by Calgary. Contrary to the case of the old line the new one will be along, or near to, travelled trails its whole length, it will not require to run either through lakes or timber to any damaging extent. Settlements along it are not very far apart, and are likely to increase in number while the material to be used and the

method of construction are to be of the same first-class character throughout as the line now existing between Edmonton and St. Albert, so that on its completion we may look for a line which will be an advantage to all the different interests of the country and, above all, which can be depended upon to work when it is required.

As the contract for supplying the poles for the whole distance from Battleford can best be filled from Edmonton, it is to be hoped that it will be captured by some of the many parties tendering for it in this district. But in any case the work will distribute a fair amount of cash which the country so much needs at present. The number of poles required will be about 3,300 from Ft. Saskatchewan to Saddle lake, 3,565 from Saddle lake to Pitt, and 3,165 from Pitt to Battleford, or in all about 10,000 poles, and, of course, poles of the size and material required cannot be delivered except at a good round figure. Two dollars a pole along the whole line may be considered a low estimate. Besides supplying the poles, the freighting of the wire and putting up the line, the whole of which expenditure must be incurred before next fall, will further give substantial assistance in relieving the present hard times. No matter how the contract is let, if the work proceeds Edmonton district should certainly benefit, directly or indirectly, to the amount of at least \$10,000 in the matter.

It is to be regretted, however, that the contract was not advertised earlier in the season—about the first snow fall. Up to the present time this winter has been most favorable for all work in the woods. The snow has not been deep, and the weather has been calm. The tenders will not be opened until the 1st of February, and there is no saying how long afterwards it will be before the contract will be awarded. Some time will be consumed before the successful party can get at work, and the chances are that the middle of February or the first of March will be reached before actual work is commenced. The snow begins to go off about the middle of March or sometimes is altogether gone by that time, so that a person tendering now will be compelled to make calculations on summer instead of winter work, and the contract will be correspondingly more expensive to the government.

One thing in connection with this contract does not appear to be exactly fair, and that is the fact that it is evidently not intended to extend the line to Edmonton unless with the assistance of the people. The idea of a line which is built for public purposes, if it is built at all, being left short of what would be its natural destination because people lived there, is ridiculous and altogether out of keeping with the liberal manner in which the main part of the line is to be taken hold of. If it is worth while for the government to build the line to Ft. Saskatchewan because there is a police post there, it is surely as much worth while to carry it on to Edmonton, where an Indian agency, timber agency and land agency are situated. To demand from the general public assistance to put in operation a portion of the line for which the government has such great use is a penny-half-penny policy more worthy of a huckster's shop than a government department. The people of Edmonton have already built and supplied poles for some eighteen miles of line to connect with the old government line which is now to be abandoned. That work was done on the tacit understanding that the government would furnish telegraphic communication continuously. And now when they throw away the old line instead of furnishing a new one, they propose to bleed the population for another eighteen miles of line for no earthly reason but that they are able to stand it, and would rather incur the expense than be deprived of telegraphic communication. It is a pity that after going to so much expense and doing everything connected with the line so satisfactorily, they should see fit in this particular to act in such a mean, not to say dishonorable manner.

Capt. Steele, of the N. W. M. P., asserts that the reports of much crime and unlimited whiskey on the west side of the Rockies are greatly exaggerated, although the leniency of the British Columbia liquor law makes its enforcement no more difficult than that of the North-West law.

NORRIS & CAREY

GENERAL MERCHANTS

EDMONTON,

GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT LOW

FIGURES.

A FEW LADIES' HATS ON HAND,

Which will be sold

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GIVE US A CALL.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

LOOK OUT FOR

A. MACDONALD & CO.

They are now

PREPARED TO DO THE THING FINE—

VERY FINE—

IN THE

GROCERY,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, AND

BOOT & SHOE

LINES.

A FIRST CLASS STOCK SELECTED PERSONALLY

By one of the firm, who has just returned from the market.

CUSTOMERS WILL BE ASTONISHED

At our quotations.

CALL AND SEE IMMEDIATELY.

Butter, Eggs, Pork and Flour taken in exchange for goods.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

MEETING.

The meeting to discuss North-West council matters, held in the Palace hotel, Saskatchewan city, on Saturday evening last, was largely attended, although the turn out on the part of the residents of Ft. Saskatchewan and the immediate vicinity was not as large as might have been expected, owing, doubtless, to the coldness of the night. The number present was largely swelled by visitors from Clover bar, and Edmonton. The chair was taken at eight o'clock by J. Coleman, A. Lamoureux, secretary.

Frank Oliver said that as he had already held a meeting of the same nature at Edmonton, at which he had explained at length the various matters dealt with at the late session of the council, he would on this occasion confine himself chiefly to the matters which seemed to him of greatest importance and more nearly concerning the people whom he was addressing. He hoped that any questions that might arise in the minds of any of the persons present would be put before the meeting, when he would answer them to the best of his ability. In this way more could probably be brought out than by his going at too great length into each particular. He alluded to the fence, ferries, masters and servants, exemptions and registration ordinances in terms similar to those used at the Edmonton meeting, the report of which appeared in the BULLETIN of last week. As a vote was to be taken at Saskatchewan on the next Wednesday on the erection of a school district, he entered into a lengthy explanation of the provisions of this ordinance, as to the area, qualification of voters, powers of taxation, incurring debt, indebtedness, provisions as to separate schools, and for the protection of the religious privileges of persons living within a district not of the religious faith expressed in the name of the district. He alluded to the timber resolutions moved in the council by Mr. Turriff and seconded by himself, which had been voted to the consideration of the executive council, the halfbreed land regulations moved by Mr. Macdowell and seconded by Mr. Jackson, and supported unanimously by the council, to which an answer had been received by telegraph that the matter would be considered at the ensuing meeting of the Ottawa cabinet in September, and the resolutions regarding highways which, although moved at two successive sessions, the object being to have the leading trails placed under territorial control, had not resulted in anything up to the present time. He gave an explanation as to the disposal of the funds allotted to the district from the local funds and by the lieutenant-governor similar to that given at Edmonton. The appropriation of \$100 made last year for bridges east of Ft. Saskatchewan was not expended because the people had not complied with the requirements laid down by the lieutenant-governor. The money—or money in place of the amount—had since been expended in bridges on the Bow river trail, which was a benefit to Ft. Saskatchewan as well as to every other part of the settlement, the mail and freight for all coming over that road. It had been alleged against him that he had not spent sufficient money amongst the farming community. One reason why more was not spent was that the highway question had not been settled and he thought it was not advisable to incur a great deal of local expenditure until we were thoroughly assured that it would be a permanent benefit. At the same time he thought that the farmers had received a fair share of what little was going, for it must be remembered that they shared equally with the rest of the community in all the expenditures made for the general benefit. His course at the council had been governed by a desire to secure for the people of the North-West the rights to govern themselves, to pass ordinances that would meet the wants and wishes of those who would come under their operations, and to secure on the part of his constituents an equitable distribution of all moneys coming directly or indirectly under the control of the council. Whether he had done right or wrong, well or ill, it was in the hands of those who had been his constituents to judge.

L. Gurneau said that Mr. Oliver had claimed credit in the matter of the timber resolutions, but he apparently had not dreamt of the matter until another member had moved in it, when Mr. Oliver seconded the motion. In the halfbreed resolutions, Mr. Macdowell had moved and Mr. Oliver had only seconded. On the fence ordinance, although Mr. Oliver knew that a three rail fence would not be satisfactory to this section of country he had voted in favor of it. The speaker also took exception to the section of the ordinance providing that any sufficient natural boundary should be a lawful fence, which Mr. Oliver had voted in favor of. Such a natural boundary was not a satisfactory fence, for what was good enough at one season of the year might not be good enough all the year round. For these reasons he thought Mr. Oliver had not properly supported the interests of the district at the council, and was unworthy of the continued confidence of the people.

Mr. Oliver said he was glad to find Mr.

Gurneau so well posted on the proceedings of the council, being better posted than he was himself. He was not before aware that he had voted in favor of the three rail fence. The circumstances of the case were that the ordinance complained of was introduced in the last moments of the session, and an overwhelming majority of the council was in favor of it. Discussion or amendment was impossible, and it was passed to the detriment of his constituents. So far he had been guilty. But at the late session of the council he, seconding Mr. Macdowell, who had been equally injured, in his efforts, they had succeeded in securing a division of the country, so that each section had the fence which it desired. He admitted supporting the clause as to the sufficient natural boundary being considered a lawful fence. It must be apparent that if cattle broke over a natural boundary it was not a sufficient fence. Therefore such a fence was at the owner's risk. The reason for the insertion of the clause was to provide that where a field was partly enclosed by such a boundary damages could be recovered on account of cattle breaking through the rail part of the fence, which otherwise would not be possible. On the timber resolutions, he would remind the meeting that every member of the council could not move every resolution. He thought that if a man supported a good resolution he was doing his duty, and all that could be expected of him. But the meeting was probably aware that no motion could be brought to vote without a seconder. A seconder was as necessary as a mover, and in the instance mentioned the matter of moving and seconding was arranged before hand between Mr. Turriff and himself. He had not even seconded the resolutions as to halfbreed lands, as Mr. Gurneau had given him credit for doing. That had been done by Mr. Jackson. He with every other member of the council had supported them, as a matter of simple justice to a large portion of the population of the North-West. The introduction of the resolutions was arranged between the mover and seconder and himself, they being the three members who had the largest number of halfbreed constituents. He had been willing to allow the other two members to take the initiative as he had not felt there was any danger of the half-breeds of this electoral district who had given him a majority at his election putting a wrong construction on his course.

G. A. Simpson repeated his Edmonton speech, including the BULLETIN quotations. Mr. Oliver had taken a pig-headed course in the council, and as a consequence had been unable to carry his points. The usefulness of such a man was gone. He repeated the charges of disloyalty, and wound up by declaring that he admired Mr. Oliver's courage but did not like his cheek.

Mr. Oliver said that he had been pleased to hear Mr. Simpson read so many quotations from the BULLETIN and speak in such a complimentary manner of himself (the speaker). Mr. Simpson had given him all the praise for his course at Regina that he felt himself to be entitled to. He had accused him of everything he could think of, and his accusations were that he had assisted in passing good bills, had supported good resolutions, and had in all things acted with honor, honesty, and courage. He asked no higher praise from his strongest supporters. He hoped that Mr. Simpson would continue to attend the meetings that he (the speaker) called, and give him as good a recommendation at each one. As to the charge of disloyalty made against him because he had spoken highly of the Canadian rebels of '37, he would read them the opinion of Sir John Macdonald, expressed at the grand banquet held in Toronto a few weeks ago, taken from the Toronto Mail. The extract alluded to spoke of W. Lyon Mackenzie, Dr. Baldwin and Robert Baldwin as the champions of the great principle of responsible government in Upper Canada, and concluded by saying that as "these questions did not arise during his (Sir John's) time, he had neither the merit of supporting nor the demerit of opposing them." With the sanction of Sir John A. Macdonald for the opinions he had expressed, he thought he might consider himself cleared from the charges of disloyalty which Mr. Simpson had laid against him.

Dr. Wilson said that he desired to make an explanation of the reason of the words which had passed between himself and Mr. Simpson before the latter took the floor. Mr. Simpson had accused him of cowardice because he would not second his resolution against Mr. Oliver at Edmonton. The speaker was a candidate and was opposed to Mr. Oliver, but he would not lend himself to any dirty trick such as that attempted by Mr. Simpson. He did not believe in importing personal spite into these contests.

Mr. Simpson said he did not do so.

Mr. Oliver said that he understood when Mr. Simpson alluded to him as a neighbor who was an injury to him and whom he wished not to be his neighbor, that personal spite was shown.

Dr. Wilson continued. He did not believe in Mr. Simpson using these meetings to apologize for the colonization societies to

which he was opposed as much as Mr. Oliver was.

Mr. Simpson entered into an elaborate defence of the colonization company, giving the amount of improvements made in their townships during the past two years, as well as the amount expended on their own buildings and farm at Clover bar, and claimed credit for the company on this account. The company had lost money so far. They had brought in a steam thrasher which had lost money every day it ran. They had brought in seed wheat and never got their pay for it, nor had they pressed any man for their pay. They had built a large barn which was full of good stock. He also claimed that to the influence of the company was due the survey of this part of the country. He repeated his Edmonton assertions about Mr. Oliver's claim being a rabbit ranche and Mr. Oliver being an injury to the country as a non-resident settler. The resolution which he read at Edmonton was no insult to Mr. Oliver, and in proof read it to the meeting, but no action was taken on it.

Mr. Oliver said that Mr. Simpson had read to the meeting letters from immigration agents and others showing that the influence of the BULLETIN and similar papers had stopped immigration. He had read none from the agents of the Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company, for the good reason that they hadn't any. They had never brought any settlers into the country and had no intention of ever bringing any, or if they had Messrs. Scarth and Carvell, when here, failed to announce it, although the question was put directly to them. He had neglected to show where any portion of the increase of improvements which he had taken so much credit for were due to the efforts of his company. On his own showing private parties had improved the country to ten times the value that the company had, and yet the company claimed half the land. It was a too well known fact that since the advent of the colonization company the country had not increased as rapidly in proportion as before. He was justified in saying that the colonization company had kept back the settlement of the country. The expenditures made at Clover bar had been not with the honorable desire to build up the general prosperity of the country, but with the avowed object of destroying the business centres already established at Edmonton and Ft. Saskatchewan. As to the qualifications of Mr. Simpson and himself as farmers, they had worked almost adjoining farms for the past two seasons, Mr. Simpson had no crop either season, the speaker had good crops both seasons. This year he had more grain and better grain, more bushels and worth more dollars a bushel, off his rabbit ranche than Mr. Simpson off his farm. If his claim was not a farm and he not a farmer, what must Mr. Simpson and his claim be? He regretted that he was unable to live on his farm all the time. All of us could not be agents of colonization companies and draw fat salaries to enable us to live on farms without raising crops. Unfortunately he had been absent at Regina for several months last summer. On his return he visited his claim and noticed a new well beaten road running through it. Following this road up he entered a small pinery which stood partly on his and partly on the adjoining claim, a branch of the road ended at each stump in the pinery. The tree was uniformly and everlastingly gone. The pinery had been completely cleared out of building timber. The other end of that road was at the colonization company's new barn that Mr. Simpson had spoken of in such glowing terms. He thought it was hardly fair of the colonization company to steal timber off his place and then set their agent to call him a speculator and his claim a rabbit ranche.

The meeting then dispersed.

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NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—A milk cow, five years old, to calve in March. Apply to Rev. J. H. HOWARD, Methodist Parsonage.

FOR SALE.—A first-class driving horse, with harness, buckboard, cutter and robes. Apply at the H. B. Co. store.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Edmonton Agricultural society will be held on the fourth Monday in January—26th inst.—in the public school house, at 2 o'clock p.m. W. STIFF, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has now for sale the boat, boiler and engine of the Goldpan, now lying at Pointe Pelee, together with ropes, blocks, pitch, oakum, portable forge, blacksmith's tools, iron (round and bar) etc., etc. Terms cash. STUART D. MULKINS. Edmonton, Oct 11th, 1884.

NOTICE.—ESTATE OF WILLIAM CALDER, DECEASED.—All parties having claims against the estate of the late William Calder are requested to present the same to James McDougall at the Hudson's Bay Company's fort, Edmonton, before the 20th day of February next ensuing; and all parties indebted to the said estate are requested to pay the amounts to the party, at the place, and within the time before mentioned. Dated at Edmonton this 20th day of December, 1884. (Signed) R. HARDISTY, Executor of estate.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE making fortnightly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Stage leaves Calgary on Thursday morning June 12th and every alternate Thursday following until further notice. Makes close connection with the C.P.R. train leaving Winnipeg on the previous Monday morning. Leaves Edmonton Thursday morning June 19th and each alternate Thursday following. All express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCAULEY.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Prince Street Winnipeg.

X. ST. JEAN, cabinetmaker, begs to inform the public generally that he has returned from his trip east, and will be found at his usual place of business.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

MISS ROSS, Milliner and Dressmaker. Bonnets, Costumes and Mantles made in the newest styles, at moderate prices First street, lot 101, near Edmonton Hotel.

STRANG & COMPANY, successors to Banatyne & Co., Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. 323 Main street, Winnipeg. Special attention to shipping "permit orders."

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st. Edmonton.

FANNING MILLS.—The latest improved. Law & Whitelaw makers, Meaford, Ont. A year's trial has proved these mills to be better suited for the work in this district than any others ever brought in. For sale by FRANK OLIVER.

G. A. BLAKE, Licensed Auctioneer. All auction business attended to promptly. Best values always realized. Terms moderate. Parties desiring to dispose of Real estate, live stock, or any other property, will find it to their advantage to communicate with the above.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE.—making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9:30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B. Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.

SCHOOL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Edmonton school district was held last Monday evening in the school house, M. McCauley, chairman. There was a good attendance of subscribers to the school fund within the district.

The financial report was read by the secretary-treasurer, J. C. Cameron, which showed receipts for '84 as follows: Balance from last year, \$8.85; proceeds of concert, \$61.50; government grants, \$300; rents received for court purposes, \$40; amount collected on subscriptions of '83, \$47; do '85, \$40; balance due treasurer, \$13.45; total receipts for '84, \$510.80. Expenditures for '84: Amount paid M. McCauley \$3.50; paid Dawson, \$5; paid J. A. McDougall & Co., \$4.30; paid R. Secord, teacher, \$450; paid interest on mortgage on school building, \$48; total, \$510.80. The liabilities are: Due teacher on salary, \$710; mortgage on school building, to W. Henderson, \$400; total liabilities, \$1,110. Resources: Due on government grant to teacher's salary, \$100; due for rent of building as court room, \$20; due on subscriptions of '83, \$82; due on subscriptions of '84, about \$400; total, \$602.

The chairman explained that the lieutenant-governor, when in Edmonton, had been very well pleased with the school and remarked that it was one of the best conducted, if not the best conducted that he had seen in the North-West. He had also contributed some valuable prizes to be competed for at the forthcoming examination which would be held at an early date.

As the term for which M. Groat was elected had expired, W. S. Robertson was nominated in his place and was elected by acclamation.

A discussion took place on the propriety of collecting outstanding subscriptions of '83 and '84 to the school fund. It was moved by W. S. Robertson, seconded by D. R. Fraser, that the trustees proceed to collect all outstanding subscriptions.

The meeting then adjourned.

CALGARY.

An open winter was predicted for this portion of the country, but instead we have experienced a continued and severe cold snap, with a slight lull for a few days, which has only given Jack Frost renewed energy. But the cold seems rather an incentive to sport than otherwise. The first skating carnival, which was held on Thursday evening, the 5th, proved an undoubted success, causing one to wonder where all the participants and spectators came from. The many and varied costumes were a credit to our community, and the onlooker could not but be fascinated. The list of masqueraders numbered fifty.

Our first fire took place on Wednesday, the 4th, resulting in the total destruction of the residence of W. R. Roberts, his loss being \$800. The building belonged to J. H. Bowen, whose loss is placed at \$600.

The Masonic ball comes off on the 20th, and is certain to be a success, as the order is largely represented.

A Mr. McEwen has made a new departure in ranching. He has brought in 1,100 fowls and some cattle, and will go largely into dairying. A Mr. Eaton, who comes direct from England, goes east shortly to purchase good stock to carry on business in the same line. He will settle on the north side of the Bow adjacent to the city. There seems to be an unusual desire to take up land on that side, which is very pleasing to Calgary people, as nothing can be expected from the large leases around us. A pity the government cannot see this. ANTHRACITE.

The Hamilton Spectator dealing with the possible assumption of the C. P. R. by the government, thinks: "As it is reasonably certain that the railway will pay running expenses almost from the first, the government would have an excellent thing of it." And yet the Spectator and the government both argue that because the railway will not pay at the beginning the North-West must be subjected to monopoly for twenty years, and the land and property of the syndicate in the North-West be free from municipal taxation for all time. Of course there can be no question that the government would have a much better thing of it to resume possession of as many of the millions in money and money's worth of the amount granted to the syndicate as they can get their hands on, than to let it go without any proper return as has been announced to be the intention all along.

A correspondent of the Calgary Nor-Wester accuses the C. P. R. company of winking at a swindle of the navies in its employ, on the following plan: A man may have time checks for three months' work—more or less—and desire to leave; he goes to the paymaster for his money; that official informs him that he has none and cannot pay him at present. Another employee of the company offers to buy the checks at a discount, the sale is made and the navy robbed of the percentage.

A \$25,000 roller process water mill has been erected on Shell river, a tributary of the Assiniboine at a place called Assinippi.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, Jan. 23rd, 1885. Reported for the BULLERIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max	Min.
Saturday,	-21	-40
Sunday,	-8	-39
Monday,	14	-14
Tuesday,	0	-4
Wednesday,	6	2
Thursday,	-7	-10
Friday,	-2	-14

Barometer falling, 27.511.

NOTICE.

All parties are hereby notified that the undersigned committee have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for the erection of

ST. LEON ROMAN CATHOLIC PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Within the following limits, that is to say,

Comprising whole sections 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 35, 36, and that portion of section 34 not included in the St. Albert river survey in township 53, range 25 west of the 4th principal meridian,

And hereby call for a vote of the school electors within these limits to decide whether such petition shall be granted or not, to be given on

FRIDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1885.

Votes will be received from nine o'clock a.m. until 4 o'clock p.m. at the School house.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath which persons desiring to vote must take if required:

"You do solemnly swear that your name is (mention name given by the proposed voter); that you are the owner (tenant or occupant) of (describe the land voted upon); that it is of the value of \$100 (or, if a tenant, of the yearly value of twenty dollars); that it is situated within the limits of the proposed school district; that you are of the full age of twenty-one years; that you are not an alien or unenfranchised Indian; that you have not received any corrupt reward and have no hope or expectation of receiving any such reward for voting at this time and place." (Signed)

H. BLANC,
Returning Officer.
LEON HARNOIS,
EDMOND JUNEAU,
School Committee.

NOTICE.

All parties are hereby notified that the undersigned committee have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for the erection of

BELLEROSE ROMAN CATHOLIC PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Within the following limits, that is to say, Comprising river lots 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40 in the St. Albert river survey, whole sections 1, 12, 13, 14, 24, 25, 34, 35, and 36 and those portions of sections 2, 11, 22, 23, 27 and 28 outside of the St. Albert river survey in township 54, range 25 west of the 4th principal meridian; also sections 6, 7, 18 and 19 in township 54 range 24 west of the 4th meridian,

And hereby call for a vote of the school electors within these limits to decide whether such petition shall be granted or not, to be given on

THURSDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1885.

Votes will be received from nine o'clock a.m. until four o'clock p.m. at the house of Octave Bellerose.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath which persons desiring to vote must take if required:

"You do solemnly swear that your name is (mention name given by proposed voter); that you are the owner (tenant, or occupant) of (describe the land voted upon); that it is of the value of \$100 (or, if a tenant, of the yearly value of \$20); that it is situated within the limits of the proposed school district; that you are of the full age of 21 years; that you are not an alien or unenfranchised Indian; that you have not received any corrupt reward and have no hope or expectation of receiving any such reward for voting at this time and place." (Signed)

ALFRED ARCAD,
Returning officer.
OCTAVE BELLEROSE,
SEVERE VILLENAUVE,
School committee.

NEW WATCHMAKERS.

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles, Gold Pens, etc.

Watches sent by stage driver to be repaired will be done at once and returned.

Satisfaction guaranteed every time.

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That has ever been brought into the North-West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

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GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—Marriage Licenses can be obtained available for use by any minister on application to the Rev'd Canon Newton at All Saints church, or the Heimitage.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA. J. H. Howard, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m. Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A. B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30. Services at other places as follows: Belmont, Jan. 11, 25, Feb. 8, 22, March 8, 22 at 2.30 p.m. Clover Bar, Jan. 18, Feb. 15 at 2.30 p.m. Sturgeon river, Feb. 1, March 1 at 3 p.m. Ft. Saskatchewan Jan. 11, Feb. 8, March 8 at 10 a.m. No morning service in Edmonton on the mornings on which service is held at Ft. Saskatchewan.

AGENCIES.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company. Makers of the celebrated Halliday and Star windmills, which work up to 40 horse-power, and all kinds of lift and force pumps.

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Massey Manufacturing company. Makers of the Toronto cord binder, the Toronto mower, Massey mower and harvester and Sharp's horse rake.

Sole agent for the Edmonton district, G. A. BLAKE, Belmont farm.

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